DOCKET NO.: CEPH-2456
Application No.: 10/797,289
Office Action Dated: April 30, 2007

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37 CFR § 1.116

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application.

Listing of Claims:

1-76. (Canceled)

77. (Currently amended) A ~~gene-targeted,~~ mouse heterozygous for a human mutation of the presenilin-1 (PS-1) gene, wherein said mutation is P264L and wherein said mutation is a gene-targeted mutation, and heterozygous for ~~ana~~ murine amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene, wherein said APP gene comprises at least one ~~of said rodent having a~~ human FAD Swedish mutation and a humanized Aβ nucleotide sequence, ~~wherein said mutation of said PS-1 gene is P264L.~~

78. (Currently amended) A ~~gene-targeted,~~ mouse homozygous for a human mutation of the presenilin-1 (PS-1) gene, wherein said mutation is P264L and wherein said mutation is a gene-targeted mutation, and homozygous for ~~ana~~ murine amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene, wherein said APP gene comprises at least one ~~of said mammal having a~~ human FAD Swedish mutation and a humanized Aβ nucleotide sequence, ~~wherein said mutation of said PS-1 gene is P264L.~~

79. (Currently amended) A ~~gene-targeted,~~ mouse homozygous for a human mutation of the presenilin-1 (PS-1) gene, wherein said mutation is P264L and wherein said mutation is a gene-targeted mutation, and heterozygous for ~~ana~~ murine amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene, wherein said APP gene comprises at least one ~~of said mammal having a~~ human FAD Swedish mutation and a humanized Aβ nucleotide sequence, ~~wherein said mutation of said PS-1 gene is P264L.~~

80. (Currently amended) A ~~gene-targeted,~~ mouse heterozygous for a human mutation of the presenilin-1 (PS-1) gene, wherein said mutation is P264L and wherein said

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mutation is a gene-targeted mutation, and homozygous for ~~ana~~ murine amyloid precursor protein (APP) gene, wherein said APP gene comprises at least one ~~of said mammal having a~~ human FAD Swedish mutation and a humanized Aβ nucleotide sequence~~, wherein said mutation of said PS-1 gene is P264L~~.

81-88. (Canceled)

89.   (Previously presented) Generational offspring of the mouse of claim 77 wherein said mutant PS-1 gene is expressed.

90.   (Previously presented) Generational offspring of the mouse of claim 78 wherein said mutant PS-1 gene is expressed.

91.   (Previously presented) Generational offspring of the mouse of claim 79 wherein said mutant PS-1 gene is expressed.

92.   (Previously presented) Generational offspring of the mouse of claim 80 wherein said mutant PS-1 gene is expressed.

93.   (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a)   administering a ~~said~~ chemical compound to the mouse of claim 77; and

b)   measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

94.   (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a)   administering a ~~said~~ chemical compound to the mouse of claim 78; and

b)   measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

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wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

95. (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a) administering ~~a~~said chemical compound to the mouse of claim 79; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

96. (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a) administering ~~a~~said chemical compound to the mouse of claim 80; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

97. (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a) administering ~~a~~said chemical compound to the mouse of claim 89; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

98. (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a) administering ~~a~~said chemical compound to the mouse of claim 90; and

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b)   measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

99.   (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the ability

to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a)   administering a~~said~~ chemical compound to the mouse of claim 91; and

b)   measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

100.   (Currently amended) A method for screening chemical compounds for the

ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of Aβ peptide, said method comprising the steps of:

a)   administering a~~said~~ chemical compound to the mouse of claim 92; and

b)   measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

chemical compound that has the ability to decrease *in vivo* levels of said Aβ peptide.

101.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 93 wherein said tissue sample is

selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

102.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 94 wherein said tissue sample is

selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

103.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 95 wherein said tissue sample is

selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

104.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 96 wherein said tissue sample is

selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

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105.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 97 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

106.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 98 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

107.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 99 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

108.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 100 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

109.   (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

        a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 77; and

        b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

110.   (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

        a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 78; and

        b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

111.   (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

        a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 79; and

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b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

112. (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating

Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 80; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

113. (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating

Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 89; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

114. (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating

Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 90; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a

compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

115. (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating

Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

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a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 91; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

116.   (Previously presented) A method for identifying a compound for treating Alzheimer's disease comprising the steps of:

a) administering a compound to the mouse of claim 92; and

b) measuring the amount of Aβ peptide in a tissue sample from said mouse,

wherein a decrease in the amount of Aβ peptide in said tissue sample is indicative of a compound that can be used to treat Alzheimer's disease.

117.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 109 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

118.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 110 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

119.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 111 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

120.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 112 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

121.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 113 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

122.   (Previously presented) The method of claim 114 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

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123. (Previously presented) The method of claim 115 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

124. (Previously presented) The method of claim 116 wherein said tissue sample is selected from the group consisting of brain tissue, non-brain tissue and body fluids.

125. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 77 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, or TTG.

126. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 125 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT.

127. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 77 wherein codon 265 of the PS-1 gene is changed from AAA to AAG.

128. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 78 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, or TTG.

129. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 128 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT.

130. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 78 wherein codon 265 of the PS-1 gene is changed from AAA to AAG.

131. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 79 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, or TTG.

132. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 131 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT.

133. (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 79 wherein codon 265 of the PS-1 gene is changed from AAA to AAG.

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134.   (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 80 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT, CTC, CTA, CTG, TTA, or TTG.

135.   (Previously presented) The mouse of claim 134 wherein codon 264 of the PS-1 gene is changed from CCG to CTT.

136.   (Previously presented)   The mouse of claim 80 wherein codon 265 of the PS-1 gene is changed from AAA to AAG.

137-140.   (Canceled)